ness against a man who passed a counterfeit \$10 him. He is an Englishman and very return to his own country. An. held to compel him to pay alimony to his wife. He has no funds, and cannot earn enough to pay it. One case seems very ead. A poor fellow, who had formerly been in partnership with a brother, started in business for himself. He was doing very well, when brother made a bad failure. This affected his own dit. He could get no goods on time with which to carry on his business, and was eventually compelled to ssign all his effects for the benefit of his creditors. He was thrown into Ludlow-st. Jail eighteen months ago, but soon succeeded in getting out on bail, and for some time held a situation in a dry goods store in the city. which enabled him to maintain his family. But the creditors have been unable to obtain any division of the ands in hand from the assignee, and, to revenge themselves, have persuaded the poor fellow's bail to put him again in Ludlow-st. "They can't draw blood from a stone," he said to me one day; m up everything I had; and new my wife and ildren must starve and I be imprisoned because of the latertness or dishonesty of the assignee." An unhappy little Jew, too, is there for a second time. He went out under the Fourteen Days' act, having not a cent in the world. His creditor found out that, by some accident, the lawyer had obtained his release through the wrong court, and from sheer mailes he had him once more arround the state of the stat rested and imprisoned. The poerfellow has to go through the mill again, and take his discharge in the right court.

Another victim of the law is persecuted by a dishonest partner, and, though the son of a wealthy man, is disowned by his family in consequence of a mesultianee. Find-ing his pariner was dishonest, he endeavored to protect his own interests, and quickly found himself in Ludlow st. Unfortunately, his father in-law wanted his daughter sed from him, and a conspiracy was soon entered into with the partner to procure it. They kept him a prisoner for over eix months, till they at last succeeded in persuading him to fabricate evidence sufficient to obthe divorce, premising to have him released if he ew days, afterward, he was again arrested, and has remained in prison ever since. These stories, of course, are one-sided as regards their telling, but, if they are show to what purposes a public jail may b put. One of the most heartrending sights is to see the ives and children of these unhappy prisoners toiling. sartbroken, up the winding fron stair-case, to the cells, to visit them, to bring their clean clothes, or, when possible, some little thing to eat, and in order to bring which they have very likely starved. SUNDAY.

Of all the days in the week Sunday appears the longest ed most monotonous in prison life. There is no click of the billiard balls, no friendly soldier grinds his organ outside, there are no afternoon papers. A young clergyman performs the Episcopal service in the billiard-room an odd verne!) and before his arrival the prisoners ause themselves with building the bibles and hymn ooks in piles and betting cents as to which can raise the highest. The bar-room is kept pretty busy; for, oh, tell it not in Gath, Mr. Tracey's bar actually dispenses iquor on Surgiays. But, perhaps, Mr. Tracey considers himself above the law in this matter. Visitors are not allowed in the prison on Sunday, unless they come to see Mr. Tracev's boarders. Consequently the day is a ery long one, and the prison is generally quiet at night two or three hours earlier than usual. great is the impecuniosity of some of the prisoners

nd so imperative is the necessity of doing something to li time on Sunday, that, much to my amusement, two en, who were companions, started on a cruise ough the corridors, the one to borrow a pipe, the other to beg a "smoke of tobacco." Returning with their prizes, they retired to a quiet corner, where they alternately "a whiff and a spit," as they called it, till their magazine of enjoyment was exhausted. PILING ON THE AGONY.

I soon found that niy steady refusal to board down stairs was a bar to the good will and civility of the aumorities. I was refused permission to go into the office to write a letter to my friends, and was roughly told to write in my cell if I wanted to write, although it was well known I had neither pens, ink or paper. However, for 10 cents I bought a sheet of paper and envelope and a city postage stamp of a fellow prisoner, and I succeeded in getting it posted. When THE TRIBUNE reporter called upon me I had great difficulty in persuadthe failer to allow him to accompany me to my cell I was asked, "Is he your lawyer?" and other questions and only secured a sulky acquiesence in my request when I assured my persecutor that the gentleman had et the friends of the poorest prisoners (no chance of neir being boarders) were ordinarily allowed to walk o, that when I wanted to go to the bar-room, to ge or stand a drink, the keeper always had to at the moment. These, however, were but ney of food, the sickening smell of the int, and the drinking of so much wretched slops, ought on a violent attack of diarrhea, one day, soon of been locked for the night. My situation was inburrable. For five-and-thirty minutes I suffered in sience, and then shouted for Mr. Sawyer, the attendant of my tier. After calling repeatedly, that gentleman made his appearance, and testily inquired what I wanted. I leave my cell temporarily. He coolly asked me if I had no bucket, and told me that I could not leave the cell up der any pretense whatever. For two days and two nights I was ill; so much so, that when a TRIBUNE reporter called to see me, he was quite uneasy to my condition. The agony of those two nights was indescribable. My sickness, the cold, cutting draught, a bed I hardly dare lie upon-for in spite of my complaints to the keepers it had not been changed-the cerible smell of the paint, a miniature open cesspool at the foot of the bed, and, above all, a hungry, empty, sickistence at that time and in such a place a perfect agony How I got along till morning I hardly know. Poor Quirk found me, when he came with my water, soap, and towel, in a miserable state, and would have done anything for me. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before I could crawl down stairs, and if ever I blessed the sight of man in my life it was when a TRIBUNE reporter called me down to the office, and informed me that the papers for the release of the "amateur prisoner" were then in

Such is a brief sketch of life in Ludlow-st, Jail. Some unhappy prisoner of six months' standing might write tavo volume about it.

I recollect standing a few years ago watching the horprocess of paralyzing a dog with the gases which exhale from the ground in the Grotto del Cane, at Pozgueli, on the shere of the Bay of Naples. A young French lady of the party remarked to the custodian; "The poor dog's existence must be a misery to it." "Possiblement!" replied the man; "mais on ne vive pas longlemps. The half tronical, half philosophical reply of this in canine suffering applies well to Ludlow-st. Jail. A strong able-bodied man of the lower ses might survive a long term of imprisonment in it, but a man of refined nature and sensitive mind and un secustomed to hardships, though he might exist there for a while, would certainly not live long. The probable fate of such a man was pictured to the life by the philosophical and voluble Mr. Jingle: "Lie in bed-starvedie-inquest-little bone house-poor prisoner-common necessaries-hush it up-gentlemen of the jury-Warden's fradesmen-keep it snug-natural death-Coroner's order -Work-House funeral-serve him right-all over-drop

## PERSONAL.

His ex-Excellency Andrew Johnson broke from his Greenville grocery last week and threatens the South with a new circle performance, the grand opening of which came off in Knoxville on Friday last.

A Chicago paper intimates that the Hon. Sharon Tyndaie, whose body was some weeks ago found shocklugly disfigured within a stone's throw of his home, was not murdered at all, but committed suicide.

The American Board of Foreign Missions has become residuary legates of the estate of the late John C. Brooks of Portland, Me., valued at \$70,000, to which \$50,000 will be added at the decease of the widow Brooks.

Dr. Hippolyt Tauschinsky is the chief of a new sect in Vienna called the "Confessors of the Message of Truth, Liberty, and Love," who are said to be rapidly extending. Humanity and progress seem to be the principal elements of the new faith and its entausiastic dis-

Some of the newspapers have confounded James R. Osgood, the Boston publisher, with J. R. Os-good, the Indianapolis Sunday-school Superintendent. who recently died. They were in no way related, and the determination on the part of the press to write oblin-ries of the outerprising Eostonian is superfinous.

The Hon. Richard C. McCormack of Arizona. is lying scriously ill at the residence of his mother, in Jamaica, L. L. On Saturday he visited Central Park. and in returning home complained of a burning sensation in his eyes. He suffers terribly, and has been totally hind since Sanday morning. His physicians think that he must have been possoned by some shrub to vine while at the Park, although he is confident be fid not touch any of them while there.

## WASHINGTON.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT CONVALESCENT-THE ARC-TIC EXPEDITION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29, 1871. Mr. Colfax has greatly improved during the past 48 hours, and has gained his strength so rapidly that his physician believes he will be able to travel under proper restraint. The President's car of the Pennsylvania Central Boad has been placed at his disposal, and if no unfavorable change occurs he will leave for South Bend, Ind., on Wednesday, by way of Cleveland. His physician, Dr. Bliss, will accompany him.

Senator Sumner and many distinguished gentleman visited Capt. Hall's Arctic ship Polaris, to-day. The ship will be ready to take in stores, it is thought, next week. About two years ago Congress authorized the prepara-tion of a volume, to be printed at the Government Office,

containing the organic laws of the United States, which comprise the colonial charters and all charters successively adopted, together with the Constitutions of all the States and of the United States. Major Bon. Perley Poore was selected as the editor of the volume, which will be very large and complete, containing in foot notes and in detail all matter bearing upon the compilation. The work is now nearly finished, and is spoken of in praiseworthy terms. It is already in the hands of the printer.

Another Indian delegation, consisting of Buffalo Hump. Cow Bell, and several other distinguished chiefs, is reported to be on its way to Washington.

Col. R. J. Hinton has been appointed Secretary of the Resident Committee of the National Executive Republican Committee, and will enter upon the duties of the

position on Wednesday.

The paragraph in these dispatches on the 19th inst., stating that the extension of the patent of Channing and Farmer's fire alarm telegraph was opposed by "all leading cities in the United States," was not strictly accurate. There was a sharp opposition, supported by several able attorneys, but the patentees claim that their extension was indured by several cities and towns, including New-York.

CONFRAT. PRESS DISPATCE.1 The receipts from Internal Revenue for this month are

The receipts from Internal Revenue for this month are not more than haif of what they were during last May, owing to the reduction of taxes; but the receipts from Customs are larger than were anticipated under the reduction of the tariff.

Commissioner Parker recently addressed a letter to the Sedrelary of the Interior, urging that the Board of Indian Commissioners be instructed to send agents to Arizona to endeavor to negotiate treaties with the hostile tribes now committing depredations in that State. The Secretary warmly approved of the recommendations of the Commissioner, and has addressed a communication to Mr. Erunot, President of the Board of Indian Commissioners, asking him to designate one or more members of that body to undertake the task assigned them, at the same time urging the necessity of immediate action. The War Department has also been requested to cooperate in this movement.

## THE CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX.

THE ASSESSMENT AFFIRMED BY THE COMMIS-SIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE. WASHINGTON, May 29.—The following decision is announced this afternoon by the Commissioner of In-

is announced this afternoon by the commissioner of the ternal Revenue:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
INTERNAL REVENUE DIFFARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1871.

JOHN M. BAILEY, esg., Collector of Internal Revenue,
Fourteenth District, New-Tork.
SIR: The following decision is announced as to the validity of the Internal Revenue tax assessed against the New-York Central Railroad Company on certain amounts of money represented by certain interest certificates issued by said Company. The facts are as follows:
On the 19th day of December, 1868, the New-York Central Railroad Company, by its duly authorized Board of Directors, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Company has hither ocypended of its carning, for the purpose of constructing and equipping its road, and in the purchase of real estate and other properties, with a view to the increase of its traffer, and,

Whereas, The several stockholders of the Company are entitled to

tof the Company, at the time these resolutions were ted, was \$28,705,000, and for 80 per cent of the same, \$23,005,000 intarests certificates in the form above rised were issued. The same state of the Fourteenth and Revenue District of the State of New-York an assessment against this railroad Company, ied on the interest certificates. This was an assess of five per centum on \$23,05,000, making a tax of \$200. He added, as pensity for failing to make number section 122, \$1,000. The entire assessment herefore \$4,152,800. It is the validity of this assess that is now under consideration. Did the law prize it!

ment that is now under considered authorize it!

There was an error in assessing the penalty of \$1,000.

That was not an assessable penalty, but one that can be recovered by some appropriate suit or proceedings. The question is as to the tax of \$1,151,500. Was it in accordance with the law!

June 39, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866. That sees in these words:

172. And be is further enacted, That any railroad canal, turn-

he hat and penalty shall be more according to the provisions of the law other case of neglect er reliash.

On examining the assessment, to see if it is in necord-nice with this law, it is pertinent to inquire on what sais these interest certificates were issued, and whether hat basis was subject or not to the tax of 5 per centum under the requirements of section 122 above quoted. To hower this inquiry we find that the Board of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, on the 19th ay of December, 1856, stated in the following resolution, o clear and precise terms, what these interest certificates epresented, viz.:

presented, viz.t

Fhereas, This Company has hitherto expended of its earnings for the
pose of constructing and equipping its road and in the purchase of
cetate and other purposes, with a view to the increase of its traffic,
ers equal in amount to 50 per cent of the capital stock of the Comy; and

purpose of constructing and companing its road and in the purchase of real estate and ether purposes, with a view to the increase of its traffic, moments equal in amount to 30 per cent of the capital stock of the Company and if hereas. The several shareholders of the Company are estitled to evidence of such expenditures and to reinhumement of the same at some convenient future period; now, therefore Resolved, That a certificate, signed by the President and Trefsurer of this Company, be issued to the stockholders severally, declaring that such stockholders are entitled to 30 per cent of the amount of the capital stockholders are entitled to 30 per cent of the amount of the capital stock held by him, ke.

These interest certificates, therefore, represent the moneys and carnings of the New-York Central Railroad which had been received from time to time, and had been expended by the Company, but no acknowledgment of such earnings had ever been declared until this resolution of the Board of Directors of the 19th of December, 1868, which was adopted.

It appears also, that 80 per cent of the capital stock of this Company, amounting to \$21,006,000, moneys which were the earnings of the road, had been expended. There is no doubt that amount of money had been in the hands of the Company, and if still in its possession would be liable to the tax under section 122, above quoted. Further, the tax should have been upon these earnings from time to time as they accured. They have, however, been expended, and they are now represented by these interest certificates.

Do the facts of the expenditure of this amount of \$23,006,000, and the issue of these interest certificates to represent if, relieve the New-York Central Railroad Company from the colligation to pay the tax on them, which, under the requirements of the second clause of that section, required a satisfactory account to be rendered, and it is, therefore, declared that the obligation of the New-York Central Railroad Company to pay the tax on the original earnings of \$2

The decision of Commissioner Pleasonton to-day, in the New-York Central Raffroad scrip dividend case, caused considerable surprise here, as the long delay and other circumstances had led many to suppose that the | before they were got ready to throw water the heat was decision, when made, would be adverse to the Government. Gen. Piensonton does not expect that the Com. be of much service. pany will begin judicial proceedings to avoid payment. As the flames reach

until it is paid. The decision to-day does not settle this, but there is no doubt that the Company will have to

HORACE GREELEY IN TEXAS.

A FAREWELL SPEECH AT GALVESTON ON SAT-URDAY. GALVESTON, Texas, May 29 .- On Saturday night a large crowd assembled in front of the Exchange Hotel to hear Mr. Greeley's address on the political topics of the day. Mr. Camp introduced Mr. Greeley,

Hotel to hear Mr. Greeley's address on the political topics of the day. Mr. Camp introduced Mr. Greeley, who spoke as follows:

I desired for some time to come into your State with a view to examine its material interests and present them afterwards as I thought they looked; but the whole people of Texas united in extending me an invitation, and without exception have treated me with the greatest courtesy and uniform kindness. Hitherto I have consined what I had to say to topics about which there was no difference of opinion as between North and South; but as I am on the eve of departure from the State, I have been invited for the first time to speak on political matters, and shall speak with deference to the kindness and with regard to the feelings of all; and I trust my remarks will fend to harmonize differences.

I feel we are at the commencement of a new era. Since I have been in Texas I have repeatedly heard complaints that the people of the North habitually misrepresented the feeling and acts of the Southern people—at least, that portion of them that does not sympathize with those who at present control the Government; that the Northern people think the Texans a band of outlaws and desperadoes. Such is not my understanding of Northern opinion. In the early history of the State, doubtless, a number of men were attracted hither who could be very well spared at home, and were not particularly welcome here or elsewhere. Soon after the close of the war, complaints were made and believed that the colored people sometimes suffered from their late masters' violence; but we have heard nothing, of this for two or three years. I believe, at this day, not so much violence cocurs in Texas as in New-York City; cortainly there is not nearly so much said about it. With but equal population in Texas as in New-York, there are more desperadoes in that city than in Texas, and it is harder work to manage them. The North does not think there are more desperadoes in that city than in Texas, and it is harder work to manage them.

Here Mr. Greeley dwelt at considerable length on the war, the causes of the war, on Slavery, and alluded to the assassination of President Lincoln, as follows:

war, the causes of the war, on stately, and assessination of President Lincoln, as follows:

When the proclamation was issued by President Johnson, charging Jeff. Davis and other Southern leaders with complicity, and also that the Southern people had countenanced the assassination, I rejoice to know that the call for revenge was overruied by the forbearance of the North. Any deaths caused by a legal process for treason after the war would have caused great bitterness. I therefore rejoice that I belong to a people wise enough to recollect this. It was widely circulated that I was condemned by the Union League for becoming security for Jeff. Davis. Those who condeffned me were beaten three to one, and while whole thousands denounced me, the better sense of the North justified me. I did this out of no particular regard for Jeff. Davis, nor for any political friendship, for we were always opposed to each other. The net was to effect my part to reach the heart of the Southern people, who fold that their cause was involved with Jeff. Davis. Therefore I did that for the Southern people, not for Jeff Davis, though they were equally guilty with him. The general sentiment of the people of the North is, to "left by-gones be by-gones." I have no idea proscription will be maintained, nor would it have been so far, but for certain vitiating actions on the part of the Southern people, and it is for this reason I have opposed partial amnesty A General Amnessy should pass, and then let us all be as we were before the war.

After some remarks upon protection of domestic manufactures and the necessity for encouraging them,

After some remarks upon protection of domestic manufactures and the necessity for encouraging them, Mr. Greeley closed with an eloquent peroration respecting the future of Texas and the United States. Mr. Greeley was listened to with the most marked attention. When at Columbus, on Priday, the Germans invited Mr. Greeley to address them at the Casine. There was a full house, and he spoke for 20 minutes, comparing the successful establishment of the German and American nationalities, their performances, and in behalf of Gov ernment by and for the whole people. The hall was draped with the flags of Prussia and America, and those in attendance were quite enthusinstic.

AN EDITORIAL MISUNDERSTANDING - THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

In an editorial article in The Galveston News, a Democratic paper, which appeared on the day of Mr. Greeley's arrival in that city, the following para-

graph occurred:
It is, perhaps, the first time in the history of the nation that the people of the State have stepped from their daily round of duty to do honor to a public enemy; to make him their special guest; to receive him with respect, and to invite him to speak words which can scarcely fail to be unpleasant and very disagreeable. Mr. Greeley, in a speech at a dinner in Galveston re

ferred to the term "public enemy," as used above with considerable earnestness. The News on the following day published the following editorial article under the

day published the following editorial article under the heading, "Mr. Greeley's Address":

We are sure that neither Mr. Greeley, nor any other gentleman, understood the phrase "public enemy," as used by us yesterday, in any other than a kindly sense. We are certain that we were not so unfortunate in expressing our meaning, as to justify any other interpretation. Though it may be pleasible that, holding as we do in utter detestation and unbounding disgust whatever savors of the New-York habit of toadying to distinguished strangers, we may have erred on the other extreme, and been a trifle brusque, or even justified a charge of radeaess. Gur object in writing as we did, was two-fold: First, We desire to show the world that this people, who are regarded as vindictive, as revengeful, as quarreisome, have that native magnanimity of heart, that manhood of soul which sees the virtue and honors the integrity of an honest opponent. We also desired to show the young, what unhapplity too many of them forget, that a manly avoval of sentiment and open adherence to conviction, lessen no one in the estimation of those who are worthy of respect. We so hold that the ovation bestowed yesterday and to-day on Horace Greeley, is, in all its surroundings and circumstances, one of the most remarkable occurrences of the age. It is a tribute to honesty and manhood such as he man in this age has received, and such as is more honorable to him than would be a monarch's crown, or an emperor's diadem. It is the honor that loyal men and loyal solders give to the memory of their dead enemy, Abraham Limooln. It is the tribute that manhood gives to integrity, and this lesson, impressed upon our young, is worth a dozen schools and haif a score of colleges.

It is due to The News to say that the general tone of the first article was not unkindly, though some passages

It is due to The News to say that the general tone of the first article was not unkindly, though some passages showed that a very strong effort was required to keep a bitter political enmity from asserting itself. The article closes as follows:

"It is universally admitted that, whether right of "It is universally admitted that, whether right or wrong, Mr. Greeley always followed his convictions of right, and we know of none who accuse him of intentional wrong. That he has done wrong, and that daily, is, perhaps, true, but he was and is konest. The honor that he receives to-day is a tribute to character. It is an evidence that, sooner or later, virtue will meet with its reward. And it should encourage the young to battle with fortune—to manfully face calamity—to stock close to truth and to conscience, with a firm faith and an undoubting trust that the end, no matter how long delayed, will be success and honor."

The Collector, Bulletin, replying with some

The Galveston Bulletin, replying with some severity to the original article of The News, says: "We are glad to see in the streets, in parlors, in stores and counting rooms, and wherever else The News has been read, it has not with disfavor and even scorn."

HORACE GREELEY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

From The Leavenworth Kansas Times, May 23.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas, April 29.—The Leavenworth City, Kansas, April 23.—The

Hon. Horace Greeley-Dear Sir: Your many friends
in Kansas desire to have your views in relation to your
name being brought before the next National Republican
Convention in 1872, for nomination for President. Without any disrespect to Gen. Grant, we believe that no
living American statesman has the claims of yourself for
President. Very respectfully, your friend,

WM. LARIMER.

President. Very respectfully, your friend,

New York Tribune Office, May 4.—My Bear Sir; I
new York the 29th, asking pointed questions with
regard to our political future. I must respond in great
haste. I trust never henceforth to be an aspirant for
any office or political position whatever; but I fully purpose, also, never to deeline any duty or responsibility
which my political friends shall see fit to devolve upon
me, and of which I shall be able to fulfill the obligations
without neglecting older and more imperative duties. I
have not yet formed a decided opinion as to the man
who ought to be our next Republican candidate for
President, but it eeems to me advisable that he should
be a steadfast, consistent believer in the good old Whig
doctrine of One Presidential Term.

Horace Greeley.

PARTICULARS OF THE BRIDGEPORT FIRE. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 28 .- The fire early yesterday morning, of which you have already had mention by telegraph, was the most disastrous which has

pork and hams; the store of McNeil & Co., truit dealers, and the liquor store of J. E. Dumham.

At about 3 a. m. two steamers from East Bridgport arrived, and they, with the three already at work, kept the fire from extending. The docks and railroad tracks here every much damaged, and the debris which had fallen across the tracks rendered the passage of trains impossible. The Boston "owl train" at 3:18 arrived with 13 cars, and was obliged to remain at the station about seven hours.

The leaves we are follows. Beardaley and Wilson, lumpork and hams; the store of Mesel a Co., this casers, and the liquor stere of J. E. Dumham.

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The losses are as follows: Beardsley and Wilson, lumber merchants, \$45,000; insured for \$14,000. Fred. Bartram, pork and hams, \$19,000; insured for \$56,000. German Hotel, \$5,000. McNeil & Co., fruit, \$20,005; insured for \$3,000. J. E. Dunham, \$1,500; insured for \$1,200. Other persons, including railroad companies, &c., \$20,000.

## GERMAN PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION AT ALBANY. ALBANY, May 29 .- No more beautiful day could be selected for a public demonstration than this one, which was devoted to a peace jubilee by the Gerof this city and vicinity. The buildings, both public and private, were profusely decorated with flags, He and private, were profusely decorated with flags, wreaths of evergreens, festoons of national colors, &c., and overything bore a jeyens and festive appearance.

The procession, which commenced forming at an early hour, moved about noon. It was headed by a detachment, and in it were German benevolent societies, singing clubs, school children in wagons, a wagon representing Germania, Freie Biather and Herald printing presses, a tamery, crinoline manufactory, stone cuttung, and sulphur fountain, all in operation on vehicles, is wagon with spinners at work, and a representation of Kalser William, with an escort of Uhfans and Pressian infantry. The procession passed through various streets, med-

with spinners at work, and a representation of Kalser William, with an escort of Unfans and Pressan infantry. The procession passed through various streets, meeting with an enthesiastic reception along the entire routs, from thousands of people gathered on the sidewalks, in windows, and on roof-tops. Reaching the square in front of the City Hall, it passed in review before the Governor, and passed on to the Park, where the exercises, consisting of music and addresses, tool-binee. Mayor Thateber was called on to preside, and introduced Gov. Hoffman, who delivered a short address.

D. Wertherm then delivered an oration in German, which was followed by a poem, also in German, by E. Labischiner. Charles E. smith of The Evening Journal then delivered an address in English. The singing of Die Wacht am Rhein followed, when a series of resolutions were adopted, and the exercises were concluded. The heat was intense and there were a few cases of protration, but mone of them were serious. To-light there were fireworks, fluminations, and social gatherings, which lasted till a late hour.

A MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT IN BUFFALO.

A MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT IN BUFFALO. BUFFALO, May 29 .- The great German Peace Festival, which has been in preparation for the success. From early in the morning every train leading to the city has been crowded with passengers. At least 56,000 visitors were present from the surrounding country. The procession was one of the most imposing ever held in this city. It was headed by 45 patrolmen of the Buffalo City Police, followed by the 64th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. and this corps was succeeded by 85 societies accompanied by bands of music, and bearing the German and American flags. The procession was an hour and a half passing a given point. In the procession was a charlof drawn by six bay horses, representing the coats-of-arms of the various German States. In the charlot was a young girl dressed in white, and linked together with a chain, typical of the union of Fatherland. These surrounded a globe, on which was a representation of Hermann, the liberator of Germany from the Roman yoke. Another charlot bore a representation of the mountain home of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and from which, clad in gorgeous costume, he was smerging, upon the reminion of the German States. The procession halted at the State Arsenal, where addresses were delivered. The night was spent in various festivities at the different German headquarters. to the city has been crowded with passengers. At least

A CELEBRATION AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, May 29 .- The Germans of Chicago to-day held a great peace jubilee. The procession was about ten miles long, and three hours and a quarter pass about ten miles long, and three hours and a quarter passing a given point. Among the features were companies of Uhians, blue and red hussars, Infantry grenadiers, band of Teuton warriors, Emperor Barbanossa, which kinghts, heralds, and pages, Guttenburg, Frederick William, the great elector, with aucient Brandeaburg cavairy grenadiers, Frederick the Great, with suite, Handel and Haydn, Beethoven and Muses, tableaux ropresenting historical events, charioteers appropriately etatuned, many being of a most gorgeous character, and trades represented at work. Over 20 bands of music were in the procession, and thousands of hamers. The city is profusely decorated, especially the German portion.

stivities at the different German headquarters.

A FINE TURN-OUT IN TROY. TROY, May 29 .- The German Peace Jubilee in this city was one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed here. The procession was long, and the devices and decorations were varied and complete. Many buildings were decorated. An immense meeting was held in Renssellaer Park, at which national songs were

OBITUARY.

THE ABBE DUGUERRY. A kindly, venerable old man, whose career has been marked by learning, liberality, and philanthropy, and made brilliant by the triumphs of a rare eloe, has fallen among the last victims of the conquered madmen of the Commune. Gaspard Duguerry was born in 1797, at Lyons, where his father was a poor wood merchant, who, in spite of poverty, secured to his son an excellent education, and enabled him in 1812 to enter the College of Villefranche, M. Duguerry was or whose confirmation be was made a Communicar of the Legion of Honor. The Abbé was a man of advanced and ilberal thought; he entered little into political questions, his writings being confined to theology, but he alded by warm support all plans of philanthropy and progress.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SHARL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1871—7 p. in.
opsis for the past tecnts four nones. The light rain reported on Sunday evening in California censed during the night, and to-day appears at the Fock Mountain stations. From Colorado to Lake Superior the temperature appears to have be take superior the temperature appears to have slightly increased, with falling barometer. The tem-perature has risen in the New-York and Eastern States, with a decided fall in the barometer, and the pressure has generally diminished slightly on the Mississippi and Onio Valleys. Light and fresh winds have generally prevalled from the south and south-east. Each has been reported from Tennessee, and threatening weather still continues there, as well as in Georgia and Northern Fiorica.

Fiorisia. Probabiletics.

It is probable that the weather will continue without material change on Tuesday. Threatening and rainy weather is especially probable on the South Atlantic

A STREET CAR RUN INTO BY A LOCOMOTIVE-TWO MEN INJURED.

The Boston express train, bound north on the New-Haven Railroad, at 8j o'clock last evening, ran into a Manhattanville horse-car, at One-hundred-andtwenty-fifth-st. and Fourth-ave. The driver attempted to cross the track, although he heard the sound of the train. The platform and front portion of the car were train. The platform and front portion of the car were smashed. Charles Butler, the driver, was thrown some distance and received probably fatal injuries. John Gounod of Hunter's Point, a passenger, received severe cuts and bruises. None of the other passengers were injured. One of the horses was somewhat cut and bruised. The injured men were taken to the One-hundred-andiwenty-sixth-st. Police Station, where their wounds were dressed, and they were then conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: We are now enduring that annual plague which, though liable to break out any day, is ost virulent during the months of May and June, viz., the noisy street bucksters. If the venders who crowded our sidewalks with their wares were nulsance enough to call out the mandate of the Mayor against them, why should the brawling criers who make our streets-noisy enough at best-a hideous bediam be permitted to carry enough at best—a hideous bediam be permitted to carry
on their trade! Many a sick person is endangered by
the disturbance created by these venders, and those who
are obliged to get their rest during the late morning
hours find sieep almost an impossibility. Our markets
are numerous and commodious, and there is no sufficient
reason why we should be composited to endure the constant cries of these venders who can find stalls enough
by application. Will not the Mayor take pity on the
eity!

SLEETER. New-York, May 29, 1871.

Judge Cofer of the Seventh Judicial Circuit in Kentucky has recently decided that the statifte of that Commonwealth which excludes the testimony of colored persons is in direct conflict with the first section of the XIVth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and is, therefore, imperative, since in the case of an interference between the Federal Constitution and the State law, the latter must be held invalid.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS LINE.

occurred here for 20 years. It originated in the lumber yard of Beardsley & Wilson, and was caused, it is supposed, by sparks from a passing locomotive. The fire got well under headway before the engines arrived, and before they were got ready to throw water the heat was so intense that the firemen could not get near enough to be of much service.

As the flames reached one hugewile of immber, 50 feet in hight, and valued at \$7,000 to \$10,000, a column of fire shot out and carried destruction to everything near it. Amoper the headling is an extraction for everything near it. but to prevent this be has eliminated from the question all side issues. One of the most important of the questions yet to be settled will be the claim of the Government for interest on the tax from the tune it was due to the containing and the principle of the most important of the question of the government for interest on the tax from the tune it was due to the containing and the principle of the property in the point of the formal flow of the formal flow in the fast schedule made since the opening of the principle of the property in the fast schedule made since the opening of the principle of the property in the fast schedule made since the opening of the principle of the p

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Louis, May 79 - Cotton nominal!

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship News see Second Page.]

ichr. Wm. D. Carlisle, Howell, Portland, with lumber to Goo. E. Ho can Wave Slocum Randout for Rochland,

sung, and addresses were made by Prof. Barman, Mayor Carroll, and others. In the evening there was a grand

Parine, Beele, Rogious for Fourissancia.

Elias B, Ferris, Romious for Fourissancia.

Ently Belle, Kelly, Bost Patimenth,

Jacob Raymond, Andreano, New-London,

P, A, Pile, Holmes, Perry, with insuler to Jed Prys & LoD, M, Franch, Chillas Pigeon Cove.

Ecolor, Bargelly Stamford,

Julia K, Garange, Pitcher, Vinalhaven,

Julia K, Garange, Pitcher, Vinalhaven,

Schr. Artist, Geffrer, Sanwich.
Schr. Flishs Baker, Brooks, George's Banks, with fish to C. Regers.
Schr. Hudson, Chample, New-London.
Schr. Grände Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Toxas, Chample, Norwich.
Schr. America, Cock, Previdence.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SPOKEN.
Ship Neptune, from Liverpool for New-York, May 2, lat. 45 I5, Ion

mmins, from Calbarien, and schr. Rescue, from Wind agend to D. R. De Wolf & Co., not as before.

Winchester's Hypophosphiles will our Connumertor.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Initial Stamping Note Paners, Eventually Sons, 104 Formore, over One Derest Carnen.

DIED.

BACON-On Thursday, May 25, Cassie Leonard, infant daughter of Theaders C. and Squie B. Bacon of this city. BEOWN-At Washington, U. T., 5th month, 23th, Annie S. Brown, eldest child of Sagned H. Brown, agel 7 years, 2 months and I day.
Functed on Third for, 36th, at 1,30 wholed h. tax, from the realisance of her made, Wilson M. Powell, 222 West Firty fifthest, this city.

of her nucle, Wilson M. Powell, 227 West Fifty fifthest, this city.
CHURCHI-in Benchive, on Saturier, May 27, Rodney S. Church, aged
de years, i mouth 7 de die family a re-inviced to attend the funeral
from the late residence, Nos. 233 and 235 Washington-st., on Tuesday,
20th inst., at 7 o'clock p. m.
CON—in New-Cansan, Conn., May 24, at the house of Albert S. Comstock, Winnifed Cor of Liverpool, ling.
DECKER—Op Monday, May 25, Marx Elizabeth Decker, aged 29 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Americas
Ledge 25 P, and A. M. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on
Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 232 West Fiftecntifest.

DOWNING-At Skithereen, Cork, Ireland, May 14, Major D. J. Downing U. S. Army, late of Washington, D. C., in the 20th year of his age.
FOOTE In Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23, 1471, Maria W. Foote, in the 70th rear of her age, results of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence. No. 46 Balcham-place, on Tuesday, the 30th inst. at 4 o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to Aurora,

the 30th inst., at 4 vector, N. Y., for interment.

Indianapolis papers please copy.

Indianapolis papers please copy.

ONDERDONK—On Sandar, May 28, Minute, only daughter of Wm. M. and Marr J. Onderdonk, in the 4th year of her are.

The relatives and frends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Charrie. Washington-square (Dr. Hutton's), on Wednesday morning, at 19 o'clock.

Manday evening, May 29, Robert W. Pear-Manday evening, May 29, Robert W. Pear-Manday evening.

PEARSALL-In this city, on Monday evening, Mar 29, Robert W. Pearsall of Brentwood, L. L. son of the late Thos. W. Pearsall, in the 38th year of his age. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SAUNDERS-On the evening of the 19th inst. Adam Saunders, in the 55th year of his age.
Notice of funeral herenfter. SHAPTER-On Sunday, May 23, of consumption, Thomas R. Shapter.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
the fineral from the Tabernacle M. R. Church, Union-avin, Greenpoint,
on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 of clock

STEWARD-On Sunday evening, 28th inst., Sarah Steward, in the 93d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
the funeral services at her late residence, 150 Fifth-ave., on Tuesday,
30th last, at 4 p. m.

Special Notices

Ninth Assembly District .- In pursuance of the Directions the Committee on Reorganization appointed by the State Central Committee, the Republicans of the district are hereby notified that the underasgood Inspectors, appointed to make the caroliment, will meet for that purpose on WEDNESDAY EVENING. May 31, FRIDAY EVENING Jane 7, from 7 to 10 o'Clock, and 7, from 7 to 10 o'Clock, and 10 o'Clock and 10 o'Clock of the 10 o'Cl

a American Institute Purposers' Club.—This Club meets TURSPAY at 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Ignitute in the Cooper Building. All interested in sprindtured are improvement are in NATHAN C. ELY, President. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

> PEARL CASSIMERE HATS. FIVE DOLLARS. WARNOCK & Co.,

Gents\*

N. B. -Boys' Hats in great variety.

MODERATE PRICES.

MODERATE PRIORS.

To Whom it may Consciers: Notice is hereby given that David Pringle, late agent of Thomas Hollaway of Lewlon, is said for the United States) was removed from such positions and employment, and is power of siturors revised on the Pub day of May, 1871.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, per pro-H. M. MARTIN, Post Office Notice. The Mails for Europe Scrim the west ended SATURDAY Say I but, will does at the self- on TO SATURDAY at 11st a, m, on Wally Sabay at 12 m, and on SATURDAY at 11st a. P. H. JONES, Postmester.

Catairies Grape Juice Pills. THE GREAT PURCATIVE and CATHARTIC Backli in all de-cases or effections of the Liver, and supergraing fadite, Magnesia, and all other Pergatives and Cathartica. Very loving in appearance, and more like a Confective than a Medicion.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAFARILLA

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PHLS.

At W. J. F. Dailey & Co.A. 331 BROADWAY ENTWEEN HOUSTON AND BLEECKER STR. 30 PER CENT DISCOUNT—White French China Dinner Spin, 55

To the Republican Electors of the City of New

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, WILLIAM OFTON.

is vin District - Eighard H. Green, Joseph D. Miner, k. Win, H. Waring, David H. Kanpp, Jun. School

The Largest and Blost Elegant Stock et

FURNITURE, Annuacion sel Wincoms 3G and St lan Contoc at., N. Y.
N. E.—dons are Price Office that of Price of the conception.
William Secretic Serving-Markhaus the best and cleapest Smittime Managers the world. Price from \$4' to \$150.